(b) Does not arise.

(c) The draft National Policy on Agriculture, which is in the final stages of drafting, envisages unrestricted movement of all agricultural commodities throughout the country.

Sale of Fertilizers

948. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI RAGHAVJI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that spurious/adulterated fertilizers and insecticides are being sold in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that poor corp yield is because of non-availability of good quality of fertilizers and insecticides; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure availability of good quality fertilizers and insecticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) The Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985 ensures that only the fertilisers which meet the standards of quality laid down in the Order, are sold to the farmers in the country. During 1998 (Till September, 1998) as per the report of Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute, out of 1167 samples 2.1% samples indicated nutrient deficiency. The reports were sent to the States for taking action as per provision of Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1995. No specific complaint about sale of spurious/adulterated insecticides in the country has been received in the recent past. By and large good quality fertiliser and insecticides are being sold in the country.

(b) Poor crop yield cannot be entirely attributed to the non-availability of good quality fertilisers and insecticides. Natural factors like untimely rains, fast winds, floods/droughts, etc. play their in reducing crop yield.

(c) To ensure that the farmers get the standard quality of fertilizers, States have been advised to regularly check the quality of fertilisers. The samples of fertilisers and insecticides are drawn by the notified Inspectors for analysis and report. Training programmes for Insecticides and Fertiliser Aanalysis and Inspector to up grade their knowledge and functional skill in the analysis and enforcement of various provision of Insecticides Act and FCO, are regularly organised, which are followed by periodical review during Zonal Conference.

खाद्यान्नों, दलहनों और तिलहनों का उत्पादन

949. **श्री ओंकार सिंह लखावतः** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रमुख खाद्यान्नों, दलहनों और तिलहनों का कितना-कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) अगले तीन वर्षों में उपर्युक्त वस्तुओं की कितनी-कितनी मांग और आपूर्ति होने की संभावना है तथा सरकार इनके उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने हेतु क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उपर्युक्त वस्तुओं की कितनी-कितनी मात्रा का आयात और निर्यात किया गया?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोम पाल): (क) वर्ष 1996-97, 1997-98 तथा 1998-99 के दौरान प्रमुख खाद्यान्नों, तिलहनों और दलहनों का उत्पादन इस प्रकार रहाः—

(मिलियन मीटरी टन में)

फसल	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
चावल	81.73	82.30	82.23
गेहूं	69.35	65.90	69.13
मोटे अनाज	34.11	31.16	29.11
दलहन	14.25	13.07	14.78
कुल खाद्यान्न	199.44	192.23	195.25
तिलहन	24.38	22.02	24.22

(ख) "नौवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के निरूपण हेतु कृषि जिंसों की मांग और पूर्ति के पूर्वानुमानों तथा कृषि

संख्याकी में सुधार" पर कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार नौवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष (2001-02) में उपर्युक्त मदों की मांग और पूर्ति के पूर्वानुमान इस प्रकार हैं:—

(मिलियन मीटरी टन में)

फसल	मांग	पूर्ति
(सकल घरेलू उत्पादन की 7% वृद्धि दर पर)		
चावल	91.50	95.50
गेहूं	70.25	75.50
मोटे अनाज	35.25	34.50
दलहन	19.50	17.50
कुल खाद्यान्न	216.50	223.00
तिलहन	25.75	27.50

वैसे, नौवीं योजना दस्तावेज के अनुसार लक्ष्य खाद्यान्न के लिये 234.00 मिलियन मीटरी टन तथा तिलहनों के लिये 30.00 मिलियन मीटरी टन के उच्च स्तर के हैं

(ग) वर्ष 1996-97, 1997-98 तथा 1998-99 के दौरान विभिन्न मदों के आयात और निर्यात की मात्रा इस प्रकार है:—

(मिलियन मीटरी टन में)

आयात फसल	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99*
चावल	नगण्य	नगण्य	नगण्य
गेहूं	0.61	7.34	1.14
मोटे अनाज	नगण्य	नगण्य	नगण्य
दलहन	0.65	0.66	0.21
कुल खाद्यान्न	1.27	8.00	1.35
तिलहन	—	—	—
निर्यात फसल	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99*
चावल	2.51	2.30	3.04
गेहूं	1.15	नगण्य	नगण्य
मोटे अनाज	0.07	0.01	नगण्य
दलहन	0.06	0.16	0.08
कुल	3.79	2.49	3.12
तिल	नगण्य	नगण्य	0.01

*अप्रैल से नवम्बर, 1998 तक के आंकड़े।

Per Capita Vegetable Consumption

950. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise vegetable production in the country;

(b) what is the per capita availability of vegetable in the country State-wise; and

(c) name of States that have sought financial assistance to attain self sufficiency in vegetable production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) State-wise vegetable production in the country is available for 1995-96 which is given in the enclosed Statement. (*See* below).

(b) The average per capita availability of vegetables is 175.0 gram per day in the country. However, State-wise information on per capita availability of vegetables is not maintained.

(c) Kerala State had sought financial assistance to attain self-sufficiency in vegetable production.

Statement

State-wise production of vegetables during 1995-96

(Production in lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	1995-96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.44
2.	Assam	24.84
3.	Bihar	122.84
4.	Delhi	6.13
5.	Gujarat	20.89
6.	Haryana	14.20
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.69
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.53
9.	Karnataka	57.05
10.	Kerala	27.89
11.	Madhya Pradesh	23.53
12.	Maharashtra	29.57
13.	Meghalaya	2.11